

Public Affairs Section
Embassy of the United States of America
Ali Abdullatif St.
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: 249-183-774700
Fax: 249-183-775682



SUDAN NEWS-FEED

August 2, 2005

SUDAN NEWS-FEED For Tuesday, August 2, 2005

**Compiled as a service by the Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Khartoum, Sudan.
The Sudan News-Feed attempts to present a summary covering the spectrum of Sudanese
press and international reporting about Sudan.**

**This report summarizes and covers the news but does not necessarily reflect the views of
the U.S. Government.**

Top Headlines from the Sudanese Press

The following are top headlines from the Sudanese press on August 2, 2005:

“Khartoum Monitor”-- independent with pro-Southern Sudan orientation daily English-language newspaper

- World Mourns Tragic Death of Dr. Garang
- Salva Kiir Is New First Vice President of Sudan, President of South Sudan
- Garang's Body Arrives at SPLM HQ in Southern Sudan
- Riots After Sudan VP Garang Dies
- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Dies
- Sudan Turns Violent After Garang's Death
- SPLM's Kiir Calls for Calm Following Leader's Death

“Sudan Vision”-- pro-GOS daily English-language newspaper [<http://www.sudanvisiondaily.com>](http://www.sudanvisiondaily.com)

- Deep Grief Hits Nation
- Sudanese From All Walks Mourn Peace Hero
- Al-Bashir: Garang's Death, a Great Loss
- Arab, World Leaders Salute Late King Fahd
- Mousa Voices Confidence on Sudan's Peace Process
- Editorial: A Man With a Mission

“Al-Adwaa”-- independent daily Arabic-language newspaper aladdwaa@myway.com

- Garang Leaves Sudan
- SPLA Appoints Sylva Kir as Successor to First vice President
- Death of 24 Following Riots In Khartoum
- SPLA Affirms that Death of First Vice President Was An Accident

“Al-Ayaam”-- independent daily Arabic-language newspaper <http://www.alayaam.net>

- The Country Bids Farewell to the Peacemaker
- GOS Imposes Restrictions on Public Rallies and Public Gatherings

- Police Force Calls on Civilians to Practice Self-restraint
- Sylva Kir to Succeed Garang
- Khartoum Mourns Garang Yesterday
- Schools in Khartoum Closed for Three Days
- SPLA to Hold Meeting in New Site
- Nyal Deng: We Should Not Give A Chance to the Enemies of Peace
- Sudan and Uganda to Investigate the Reasons Behind Garnag's Airplane Crash
- Meeting Between the Armed Forces and the Southern Sudan Defense Forces
- Minister of Defense Affirms Commitment of the Armed Forces to Defend Peace
- Editorial: the Great Loss

“Al-Anbaa” -- the Government-owned daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.alanbaa.info>

- President of the Republic Express Condolences to the Sudanese People Over the Death of First Vice President
- Sadness Engulfs Khartoum Following Death of John Garang
- SPLA Adherers to Peace and Appoints Sylva Kiir as Successor to Garang
- Washington: Peace in Sudan Will Remain
- Presidency Announces the Death of First Vice President Garang

“Al-Rai Al-Aam” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.rayaam.net>

- Garang Passes Away, Sylva Kiir to Succeed Him
- The Death and Injury of 236, Wali of Khartoum Imposes a Curfew
- Arrival of Garang's Body in New Site
- GOS Forms Investigation Committee to Identify Reasons Behind the Airplane Crash
- SPLA to Hold Meeting in New Site
- Editorial: Sad Tears for the Loss of Garang
- Commentary (regular columnist): John Garang Will Never leave Us

“Akhbar Al-Youm” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

<http://www.akhbaralyoumsd.com>

- Al-Bashir Receives Condolences Over Death of First Vice President Garang
- Riots in Khartoum Following Death of First Vice President Garang
- Taha: Garang Left His Mark on the Sudanese Political Arena During War and During Peace
- Rebecca Garnag: We Will Discuss With SPLA and GOS the Place of Garang's Burial
- Nyal Dneg: The Plane Crash of Garang Was An Accident

“Alwan”-- pro -Popular Congress Party daily Arabic-language newspaper

- Fifty Dead Following Riots In Khartoum
- International Figures to Attend Funeral of SPLA Leader
- GOS and SPLA Agree that Death of Garang Was An Accident
- Sylva Kir to Succeed Garang

“Al-Sharia Al-Siyasi” -- pro-GOS daily Arabic-language newspaper

- GOS and SPLA Hold Intensive Contacts to Ensure Safety of the Peace
- Riots in Khartoum
- Presidency Announces the Death of First Vice President Garang
- Curfew Imposed on Khartoum and Schools Closed for Three Days
- Editorial: Increased Sadness

The following articles from the Sudanese and international press are included in full in the attachment below.

The Washington Post

Sudan's Fledgling Peace Now in Peril

By Emily Wax

August 2, 2005

The Washington Times

New Civil War Feared After Leader's Death

By Adrian Blomfield

August 2, 2005

The New York Times

A Death Bodes Ill For Sudan

By Marc Lacey

August 2, 2005

The New York Times

Death of Sudan Rebel Leader Imperils Fragile Hope for Peace

By Marc Lacey

August 2, 2005

The Los Angeles Times

Death of Ex-Rebel Roils Sudan

By Edmund Sanders and Ken Silverstein

August 2, 2005

The Los Angeles Times

Sudan's Latest Challenge

Editorial

August 2, 2005

Associated Press

Tense Calm In Khartoum Following Riots Sparked By Rebel Leader's Death

By Tanalee Smith

August 2, 2005

REUTERS

Sudanese Clash In The Outskirts Of Khartoum For The Second Day

August 2, 2005

REUTERS

Sudan Seeks Peace Post-Garang, Riots Kill 36

By Katie Nguyen

August 2, 2005

REUTERS

Fresh Clashes In Sudan Capital After Garang Death

By Khaled Abdel-Aziz

August 2, 2005

REUTERS

Death Toll From Khartoum Riots Rises To 36-Source

August 2, 2005

REUTERS

Sudan Steps Up Security In Capital After Violence

By Khaled Abdel-Aziz

August 2, 2005

Reuters

East Africa Mourns Garang, Fears Unraveling Peace

By C. Bryson Hull

August 2, 2005

Reuters

Uganda's LRA Rebels Seen Rejoicing At Garang Death

By Daniel Wallis

Aug 2, 2005

Reuters

Sudanese Mourn Garang, World Urges Calm

By Katie Nguyen

August 2, 2005

The Boston Globe

Death Of Charismatic Leader Sparks Rioting

By Raymond Thibodeaux, Globe Correspondent

August 2, 2005

Voice of America

Garang's Death Seen as Setback to Sudan Peace

By Raymond Thibodeaux

August 2, 2005

Other websites for Sudan News:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usinfo/Archive/2005/May/12-676357.html?chanlid=washfile>

<http://www.state.gov>

<http://allafrica.com>

<http://www.sudanmirror.com>

Sudan Radio Service

<http://www.sudanradio.org>

<http://www.sol-sd.com>

<http://sudan.net>

<http://www.sudantribune.com>

<http://smcsudan.net>

Civilian Protection Monitoring Team website

<http://www.cpmtsudan.org>

IRIN News (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs--SUDAN page)

http://www.irinnews.org/frontpage.asp?SelectRegion=East_Africa&SelectCountry=Sudan

UN News Centre (SUDAN page)

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/infocusRel.asp?infocusID=88&Body=Sudan&Body1>

Relief Web (SUDAN page):

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc108?OpenForm&emid=ACOS-636PJQ&rc=1>

Alertnet (SUDAN page)

<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/emergency/246397.htm>

Humanitarian Information Center for Darfur:

<http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/darfur/default>

Al Bab: Khartoum Handbook and Diary

<http://www.coresudan.com>

Refugees International:

<http://www.refugeesinternational.org>

NATO

<http://www.nato.int/>

U.S. European Command

<http://www.eucom.mil/english/index.asp>

<http://www.transcom.mil>

Sudan's Fledgling Peace Now in Peril

The Washington Post

By Emily Wax

August 2, 2005

KIGALI, Rwanda, Aug. 1 -- Rioters rampaged through the capital of Sudan on Monday, smashing cars and shops in violence that officials said left at least 20 people dead, as news spread that John Garang, a prominent rebel leader and the newly installed first vice president of Sudan, had been killed in a helicopter crash Sunday.

World leaders quickly urged Sudanese factions to carry on the peace process in which Garang, 60, played a major role. His triumphal move just over three weeks ago to the capital, Khartoum, marked the end to a 21-year civil war between Sudan's Muslim north and the largely Christian and animist south -- a conflict separate from that in the Darfur region in western Sudan, where violence continues. The Khartoum government called for three days of mourning, and Garang's longtime top deputy was named to replace him as head of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement.

Garang's widow also urged calm, addressing the public by radio, and asked that the peace process continue. In an interview, she said that despite rumors, there was no evidence of foul play in her husband's death.

"We want to keep his legacy alive," Rebecca Garang said by telephone from southern Sudan. "Keeping the peace is how we can honor his memory."

But across Sudan, where people were beginning to lay down their guns, debate a new constitution and draw up plans to build schools and hospitals after years of war and deprivation, many were asking what impact Garang's death would have on the country's fledgling peace process.

Garang died when his helicopter crashed in bad weather just a few miles from his base, New Site village, in southern Sudan. He was returning from an official visit to Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni at his ranch.

More than a million people celebrated at the historic ceremony in Khartoum on July 8, when the burly and bearded Garang was sworn in as vice president under a U.S.-backed peace deal between the Arab-led Khartoum government and the largely African rebel forces of the marginalized south that had long fought for separation.

On Monday, Sudanese officials said the peace deal must be upheld. Lt. Gen Omar Hassan Bashir, Sudan's president and the man Garang once proclaimed as his sworn enemy, called for calm and said in a statement that the country faced "a difficult test." A funeral was expected to be scheduled at New Site.

U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan expressed "great sorrow" at Garang's death and urged Sudanese leaders to "continue with the process of reconciliation." Annan said Bashir assured him that he would work "very, very closely" with Garang's movement to advance the peace process. "We should all do whatever we can to ensure that it doesn't unravel," Annan said.

The United States, meanwhile, drafted a U.N. Security Council statement lauding Garang for his role in ending Sudan's civil war and calling on Sudanese people "to honor his memory by restoring peace and calm throughout Sudan."

In Khartoum, however, widespread rioting was reported throughout the day. The airport was closed, and diplomats said they heard gunfire throughout the capital. There were also reports of unrest in areas of southern Sudan.

"There are massive riots here. There's a lot of destruction of property. It has now gone to also burning vehicles, instead of just smashing windows. We received reports that the army now is deploying to get the situation under control," said Col. Bjarne Giske, head of the Joint Monitoring Commission, a U.S.-backed force, speaking from Khartoum.

Some rioters accused the Sudanese government of plotting a coup to kill Garang, shouting, "Killers and murderers!" observers reported.

The mood quieted but remained tense after officials imposed a 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. A Western diplomat reported that the streets were "empty, very quiet," but that there had been "lots of looting, burning, stoning and some deaths." The diplomat said there was "great despondency" among both southern and northern Sudanese.

In Juba, one of southern Sudan's largest cities, soldiers once under Garang's control started looting Arab-owned businesses, according to television reports. They also demanded the expulsion of thousands of Sudanese army troops. Aid workers in southeastern Sudan reported that at least one person had been killed in rioting.

Sudan's civil war took 2 million lives and left millions more displaced. Under the peace agreement, residents of the south will vote in six years to determine whether they want to secede from the rest of the country. The area is one of the poorest places on Earth; children routinely die of malaria and other diseases, such as guinea worm, because of lack of health centers in 90 percent of the region.

On Monday there were concerns that the north-south peace could collapse, and that the loss of Garang's might also lessen chances of bringing an end to the conflict in Darfur.

"John Garang's death has enormous implications for regional peace and security. He was the linchpin of the north-south deal; he was going to be called upon to play the essential role in bringing the warring parties in Darfur together," said John Prendergast, a Sudan expert with the International Crisis Group, who was visiting the region. "His passing has potentially catastrophic consequences."

Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo, a Kenyan who helped mediate the peace talks in Kenya, said Garang's death "means a huge setback . . . a loss of a father and a loss of a real leader."

Some officials from Garang's rebel group said they were worried about fighting within the movement, even though his top deputy, Salva Kiir Mayardit, was named to replace him. Kiir is a charismatic figure who commands most of the rebel forces. He sparred with Garang in the past but had recently stood by his side.

"The death of Garang comes at a very critical time in the peace process. There is already a problem that people might misread or read some foul play into his death," said Peter Adwok, a spokesman for the movement.

New Civil War Feared After Leader's Death

By Adrian Blomfield

The Washington Times

August 2, 2005

Fears that Africa's longest-running conflict was about to resume swept across Sudan yesterday with news of the death in a helicopter crash of John Garang, a U.S. ally who gave up two decades of rebellion to become Sudan's vice president last month.

Though both his former rebel colleagues and the government officials he once fought insisted the Sunday crash was an accident, disbelieving supporters vented their fury in the capital, Khartoum, where at least 24 persons were reported killed in clashes with police.

Bursts of automatic gunfire could be heard for much of the day, and the government ordered a dusk-till-dawn curfew.

Violence also erupted in parts of southern Sudan, from where Mr. Garang led the country's repressed black non-Muslim minority in a 21-year armed struggle against the Arab-dominated government in Khartoum.

The conflict claimed the lives of at least 2 million people and was resolved only after Mr. Garang's cause was taken up by religious conservatives in the United States, who saw the war as a Christian-against-Muslim struggle.

International pressure, driven by President Bush's administration, led to a peace deal being concluded late last year. With massive pledges of aid for the south, one of the least developed regions in the world, hopes were high that one of Africa's most bitterly divided nations was at last moving in the right direction.

An investigation was ordered into the cause of the crash in southwestern Sudan, which took the lives of all 14 persons on board. Mr. Garang had been returning to Sudan after a meeting in Uganda, and officials said bad weather may have been to blame.

In Washington, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist described Mr. Garang as "a personal friend" and extended "deepest sympathies to his family, his friends and the Sudanese people."

"I also urge calm among the Sudanese people right now, and call on them to fulfill John Garang's vision of peace and unity and to recommit themselves to implementing the comprehensive peace agreement in his honor," Mr. Frist said.

Mr. Garang's death after just three weeks as vice president will also damage hopes for a resolution to a separate conflict in the Darfur region of western Sudan.

Western nations had hoped his moderate voice could persuade Khartoum to end its support for the Arab militias that have brought misery to one of the world's most benighted quarters.

There were fears yesterday that Khartoum's Islamic government could be tempted to capitalize on Mr. Garang's death by sowing divisions within his former rebel movement, the Sudan People's Liberation Army.

That would not be hard to accomplish. The SPLM has long been riven by bickering factions, loosely divided along tribal lines.

The acrimony was set aside yesterday as the SPLM's leadership gathered round the flag-draped

body of the man who led them for so long. The leaders then met in an adjoining room to name Salva Kiir, Mr. Garang's former deputy, as the new leader of the south and vice president of Sudan.

"The seminal issue of whether Sudan goes back to war is if the SPLM stays together," said John Prendergast, special adviser to the International Crisis Group, a Washington-based think tank. "The fear is that politicians in Khartoum will deliberately exploit divisions in an attempt to wreck the peace deal."

Khartoum has already been accused of fanning discord by continuing to fund militias that remained outside the peace process, and any whiff of discontent could prove too irresistible a temptation for hard-liners in the government.

The West also will be concerned about Mr. Kiir's supposed support for secession, a move never publicly supported by Mr. Garang. The new leader will be under popular pressure to change the organization's position, but to do so could allow Khartoum to legitimately withdraw from the peace deal.

A Death Bodes Ill For Sudan

The New York Times

By Marc Lacey

August 2, 2005

New Site, Sudan - With John Garang's body lying in the next hut, Sudan's southern rebels huddled in this remote outpost Monday night to salvage a historic peace agreement that their leader struck with Sudan's government earlier this year before dying suddenly in a helicopter crash over the weekend.

The unexpected death of Garang, a towering rebel commander who became Sudan's vice president just three weeks ago, plunged into the unknown a peace process that had been moving tentatively forward.

Riots broke out in Khartoum, the capital, as suspicious southerners accused the northern government that Garang had long attempted to topple of orchestrating his death. "Murderers! Murderers!" demonstrators cried as they burned cars and threw stones.

A Uganda military helicopter that had been ferrying Garang from a meeting with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda to this rebel command center crashed in the hilly terrain south of here on Saturday night. Six of Garang's security detail and a crew of seven also perished. The authorities blamed bad weather for the crash and ruled out foul play.

Garang's wife, Rebecca, took to the radio to attempt to calm her countrymen. One minute she was sobbing with close relatives at the rebel command center here, the next she was speaking stoically.

"It is the body who has gone," she said. "His spirit, his vision, his program - we're going to implement them."

Garang had been leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army for 21 years, ruling with a quick wit and ferocious temper and hoping to see the long-suffering people of southern Sudan experience modern schools and hospitals and paved roads.

The sobbing and wailing and anger that broke out all across Sudan on Monday was in marked contrast to the jubilation on display on July 9, when Garang was swarmed by enthusiastic crowds as he was sworn in as vice president.

"At that time, it was such a moment of hope," said the UN secretary general, Kofi Annan. "Here is a man who had lived and fought for peace and one united Sudan, and just as he was on the verge of achieving what he has lived and fought for, he is taken away from us."

On the face of things there was an orderly succession in place. Garang had chosen a senior military commander, Salva Kiir Mayardit, just days before his death to be his No. 2. But Garang, even with his long experience at the helm of the rebel command, had struggled to keep southerners together.

Divided by clan and frustrated by the slow pace of peace and development, southerners have expressed displeasure at times with Garang's leadership. Mayardit himself was instrumental in convening a meeting of the rebel command to urge Garang to be a more inclusive leader.

Although both men are veteran soldiers, Mayardit lacks his predecessor's political experience and broad contacts overseas. Garang visited Washington numerous times over the years and was on a first-name basis with presidents, secretaries of state and members of Congress.

Garang was credited with championing the rights of some of the most destitute people on earth. Southern Sudan is without paved roads. Those children who do go to school do so many times in the open air with blackboards propped up against trees. Diseases wiped out in other parts of the world still thrive here.

It was the religious dimension to the conflict that captured the attention of many congregations in the United States. Southerners in Sudan are mostly Christian and animist, and they picked up arms against the Islamist government in the north to defend their right to worship as well.

Most glossed over Garang's many negatives. His rebel movement committed many human rights violations over the years, and opponents of Garang often disappeared and were presumed dead.

The Bush administration played an important behind-the-scenes role in shepherding the peace process forward in recent years, leaning on both government officials and Garang to compromise.

Death of Sudan Rebel Leader Imperils Fragile Hope for Peace
The New York Times

By Marc Lacey
August 2, 2005

NEW SITE, Sudan, Aug. 1 - With Sudan's confirmation on Monday that the rebel leader John Garang had died in a helicopter crash, this country's fragile peace plunged into the unknown. And angry southerners rioted in the capital, accusing the government of orchestrating his death just three weeks after he was selected as vice president.

Demonstrators cried, "Murderers! Murderers!" as they burned cars, threw stones, and in some cases physically attacked Arabs in the capital, Khartoum.

Meanwhile, with Mr. Garang's body lying in the next hut, southern rebels huddled in this remote wilderness outpost on Monday night, desperately working to salvage the historic peace agreement that their fallen leader struck with the Sudanese government this year.

A Ugandan military helicopter that had been ferrying Mr. Garang from a meeting with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda to this rebel command center crashed in the hilly terrain south of here on Saturday night. Mr. Garang's six-man security detail and a crew of seven also died. Sudanese and Ugandan authorities blamed inclement weather for the crash and ruled out foul play.

Mr. Garang's wife, Rebecca, took to the radio to try to calm her countrymen. "It is the body who has gone," she said. "His spirit, his vision, his program, we're going to implement them." Mr. Garang, 60, had been leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army for the past 21 years, ruling with a quick wit, ferocious temper and longing to see the long-suffering people of southern Sudan experience a better life.

The sobbing and anger that broke out all across Sudan on Monday was in marked contrast to the jubilation displayed on July 9, when Mr. Garang was swarmed by enthusiastic crowds as he was sworn in as vice president. Mr. Garang became the second in command to President Omar al-Bashir, the man who the rebels had long tried to topple. As they merged into one government, hopes were high for an end to a generation of war. Even beyond that, the agreement was also seen as critical to reaching peace in Sudan's troubled western province, Darfur.

"At that time it was such a moment of hope," said the United Nations secretary general, Kofi Annan. "Here is a man who had lived and fought for peace and one united Sudan, and just as he was on the verge of achieving what he has lived and fought for, he is taken away from us."

On the face of things there was an orderly succession in place: just two weeks before his death, Mr. Garang chose a senior military commander, Salva Kiir Mayardit, as his deputy.

But Mr. Garang, even with his long experience at the helm of the rebel command, had struggled to keep southerners together. Mr. Kiir, who on Monday was selected as the commander in chief of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement and as Mr. Garang's replacement as national vice president, was expected to encounter the same challenges.

"I call upon all members of the S.P.L.M. and the entire Sudanese nation to remain calm and vigilant," Mr. Kiir, a tall bearded man, said Monday morning in Nairobi, Kenya, shock still evident on his face.

In a statement, Mr. Kiir and other leaders lamented the loss of a "beloved leader" and called on Mr. Garang's backers "to remain calm under these difficult and trying moments so that the enemies of peace do not exploit the situation."

John Garang de Mabior, a Dinka tribesman, was born in June 1945 to a Christian family in southern Sudan. He earned a degree in economics from Grinnell College in Iowa in 1969. Mr. Garang returned to Africa, but in 1981 finished a doctorate in economics at Iowa State University.

He joined the Anya Anya rebellion against the government in 1970, and later was taken into the national army as part of a peace agreement. As a Sudanese officer, he received training at the United States Army Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

At the beginning of the 1980's he was at the forefront of a wave of discontent in the mostly Christian and animist south with the Arab-dominated government in Khartoum, leading to outright civil war when the government declared Islamic law in 1983. He mutinied along with the army battalion he commanded, and for more than 20 years led the rebel movement, conducting a guerrilla war against the government that would take more than two million lives through fighting, disease and starvation by its end in January 2005.

Divided by clan and frustrated by the slow pace of peace and development, southerners have shown displeasure at times with Mr. Garang's leadership. Mr. Kiir helped convene a meeting of the rebel command in November to urge Mr. Garang to be a more inclusive leader.

Although he is a veteran commander, Mr. Kiir lacks his predecessor's political experience and broad contacts overseas. Mr. Garang visited Washington many times and was on a first-name basis with presidents, secretaries of state and members of Congress.

Unlike Mr. Garang, Mr. Kiir is much more open about his desire for two Sudans, one north and one south. He also sheds the diplomatic niceties that Mr. Garang had adopted.

In a recent interview with a South African newspaper, he said, "It would not be our choice, but if the government violates the comprehensive peace agreement, we are ready to go back to war."

Mr. Garang was credited with championing the rights of some of the most destitute people on earth. Southern Sudan is without paved roads. Children who do go to school are often taught at a blackboard propped up against a tree. Diseases wiped out in other places still thrive here.

The religious dimension to the conflict captured the attention of many Christian congregations in the United States, leading to a wave of American sympathy for the rebellion. But many of his supporters glossed over Mr. Garang's misdeeds. His rebel movement committed many human

rights violations over the years, and opponents of Mr. Garang often disappeared and were presumed dead.

The Bush administration played an important behind-the-scenes role in shepherding the peace effort forward in recent years, leaning on both government officials and Mr. Garang to compromise.

Condolence calls came into rebel headquarters from diplomats and leaders from around the world. In Washington, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice expressed condolences on the death of Mr. Garang in a telephone call to Mrs. Garang, and she dispatched two top envoys to encourage the Sudanese "to maintain momentum" on implementing the peace accord between north and south and in pursuing a settlement on Darfur.

Funeral plans were still under discussion, but a Catholic bishop held a memorial service here on Monday morning in which Mr. Garang's body was enveloped in a flag. It was a design that Mr. Garang and his deputies had chosen and it signified what they called the New Sudan.

Reuben Kyama contributed reporting from Nairobi for this article, and Steven R. Weisman from Washington.

Death of Ex-Rebel Roils Sudan

The Los Angeles Times

By Edmund Sanders and Ken Silverstein

August 2, 2005

GOMA, Congo — Uncertainty and grief gripped Sudan on Monday as mobs angered by the death of former rebel leader John Garang rioted in the capital and officials scrambled to ensure that the peace pact he recently sealed didn't collapse.

Garang, 60, was killed late Saturday when his helicopter crashed en route from Uganda to southern Sudan. For 22 years, the 6-foot-4, U.S.-educated Garang had led Christian and animist southern Sudanese in a civil war against Arab Muslim northerners, a conflict that claimed the lives of an estimated 2 million people.

But after concluding a peace agreement in January, Garang returned to the capital, Khartoum, just three weeks ago to take his place as vice president and was cheered by a crowd of more than 1 million people. His presence in the new government had raised hopes that the violence could be quelled in Sudan's western Darfur region, where an estimated 180,000 people have died at the hands of militias in the last few years.

Although Monday's rioting reflected suspicions that Garang's death might have been the result of foul play rather than bad weather, government officials, members of Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement and analysts said that seemed unlikely.

His longtime foes in the Khartoum government pledged to continue the peace process, and SPLM leaders reiterated their support for the new regime.

"We want to assure everyone that the leadership ... will remain united and strive to faithfully implement the comprehensive peace agreement," said Garang deputy Salva Keer, who emerged as the movement's new leader and appeared likely to take over as first vice president of Sudan.

"We call upon all members of the SPLM and the entire Sudanese nation to remain calm and vigilant."

Added Sudanese President Omar Hassan Ahmed Bashir: "We guarantee that the peace process will continue progressing in the same direction."

Bashir's administration imposed a 6 p.m.-to-6 a.m. curfew on the capital after mobs looted stores, smashed cars with crowbars and set fires around the city. At least two dozen people were killed, news services reported.

Besides containing the initial violence, Sudan will face many challenges in the wake of Garang's death, analysts said, not the least of which is holding his movement together and establishing the SPLM as a ruling party in the now largely autonomous south.

"Everything hinges on SPLM cohesion at this point," said John Prendergast, a former director of African affairs at the National Security Council and now a special advisor on Sudan at the International Crisis Group. "Ethnic and regional divisions, which Garang was masterful at negotiating these past 20 years, have the potential to blow the SPLM apart."

Experts on Sudan said hard-liners in the ruling party or discontented members of the SPLM could use Garang's death to disrupt the peace process, sow division or even revive the fighting.

"The people who signed the agreement will want to go forward with it, but it's not impossible that some in the military will see it as an opportunity to win a military victory," said David Shinn, director of East African affairs at the State Department from 1993 to 1996. "That's not at all a certainty, but it can't be ruled out."

Garang and Bashir had not yet pieced together a new Cabinet, and ordinary Sudanese questioned whether the new government, which mixes leaders from the north and south, could survive without Garang as a middleman.

"He was the one person who could stand firm to make the peace process work," said Acuil Malith Banggol, a businessman in Rumbek, the town in southern Sudan that Garang had proposed as the region's seat of government.

Under the January peace accord, southerners are to receive about one-third of the seats in the joint government. Oil revenue is to be split evenly between north and south, and southerners are to have a substantial autonomy until they have the chance to vote on secession in 2011.

Garang was a staunch supporter of keeping Africa's geographically largest country united, even as many of his followers retained deep distrust for the north-dominated government and

preferred to break away and form a separate country.

Garang, who received undergraduate and doctoral degrees in Iowa, used his charisma to rally support from Washington and conservative Christian groups in America.

But his outsize personality left little room for strong deputies, and some observers said Keer might struggle to cement support.

Garang "didn't run a very democratic organization. There was Garang and nobody," Shinn said.

"There was never any talk about succession because he was so important to the organization. Salva Keer is the No. 2, but it's not clear how solid his support is, and he could be challenged," Shinn said.

Others, though, noted that Keer's history with the SPLM dates to the mid-1980s and that he was a key player in the peace negotiations.

"He is not a complete unknown," said a senior State Department official, who spoke on condition of anonymity. "He has the confidence of the men in the field."

Keer now faces the enormous task of transforming the rebel movement into a democratic civilian government in southern Sudan that will satisfy international donors.

Although the south stands to receive \$2 billion in international aid and \$1.5 billion in annual oil revenue, the area suffers from a severe lack of infrastructure, legal framework and even an official currency.

On Monday, Garang's body was brought to New Site, Sudan, one of his southern bases, where it was met by his wife, Rebecca, a former commander in the rebel army. A ceremony is planned for today, an SPLM official said.

As Bashir declared three days of national mourning for Garang, world leaders offered their condolences.

President Bush praised Garang as a "visionary leader and peacemaker" and said the U.S. was "determined to maintain our commitment to the peace process in Sudan."

He urged Sudanese to refrain from violence.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni was a friend of Garang's since the two attended high school.

"It was a great shock and a source of anger to see that Dr. Garang, who has survived so many trials and tribulations, could lose his life when peace was beginning to come back to Sudan," he said.

After visiting Museveni's ranch Saturday, Garang was traveling back to Sudan in a Ugandan military helicopter with five bodyguards and aides when the craft went down in SPLM territory. Everyone aboard was killed.

Although Garang had his enemies, officials and analysts expressed doubt that he was killed by foes in the Khartoum government.

The site of the crash is "not a place where the government has any control or support, and it would have been absolutely stupid for the government to do it," Shinn said.

"You can't rule out a rogue element within the government, but even then the location would have made it difficult. There are far easier places to [have killed Garang] if they wanted to."

Despite the rioting in the north and reports of sporadic violence in the south Monday, the mood in Rumbek was largely somber and peaceful.

"Rumbek is very sad indeed," said David Gressley, a United Nations official in the city.

Sudan's Latest Challenge

The Los Angeles Times

Editorial

August 2, 2005

The death of John Garang, a longtime rebel leader in Sudan who became vice president of his nation only three weeks ago, threatens a fragile peace. Garang, who fought the government in Khartoum for decades, was killed in a helicopter crash last weekend. Now Sudan's government, a military dictatorship backed by fundamentalist Muslims, must resist the temptation to renew assaults on the southern rebels. For their part, the onetime insurgents must stick to Garang's goal of a unified Sudan.

The Bush administration this year pledged more than \$1 billion to carry out the peace agreement and help develop the south, Garang's stronghold. The president has made Sudan a key foreign policy priority, emphasizing that an end to the civil war could give hope to other nations in Africa and the Middle East wracked by years of violence. But if the country that Osama bin Laden once called home slips back into chaos, it could destabilize a region whose strategic importance has only increased since 9/11.

Sudan's president, Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan Ahmed Bashir, praised Garang in a condolence statement and ordered three days of mourning across the nation. U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan on Monday also urged continuation of the peace process.

Garang fought to keep Sudan one nation, putting down rebellions by his followers, who pushed for an independent south. The intra-rebel battles and north-south civil war killed at least 2 million people, many through famine, and displaced 4 million. A separate conflict in the western Sudan region of Darfur continues; there had been hope Garang could use his influence to urge peace between rebels in Darfur and Bashir's government.

Washington has maintained economic sanctions on Sudan because of its repression of the south and Darfur, but U.S. intelligence officials have reestablished links with Sudanese counterparts as part of the war on terror. Bashir should understand that if he wants sanctions lifted, he has to continue to work with Garang's successor. The Sudan People's Liberation Army, meanwhile, needs to shun conflict to receive aid promised by the U.S. and other countries. And the African neighbors that urged Sudan to build a peaceful nation should keep trumpeting that message. Chaos in one African nation can spill across borders and create new calamities for a continent often beset by poverty and natural disaster.

Tense Calm In Khartoum Following Riots Sparked By Rebel Leader's Death

Associated Press

By Tanalee Smith

August 2, 2005

KHARTOUM, Sudan (AP) _ Security forces restored a tense calm to the Sudanese capital on Tuesday, a day after 36 people were killed in bloody riots sparked by the death of Sudanese vice president and former southern rebel leader John Garang.

But the situation remained more fragile in areas on Khartoum's outskirts, where hundreds of soldiers patrolled streets and frightened residents carried large club-like sticks to protect themselves.

Grief-stricken supporters of Garang, who died Saturday along with 13 other people in a helicopter crash near the Sudanese-Ugandan border, rampaged in Khartoum on Monday, with many blaming the government for their hero's death.

But the government and Garang's own rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, ruled out foul play in a bid to curb the violence and keep alive the fragile north-south peace deal that the late rebel leader had championed.

A Western diplomat in Khartoum, speaking on condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the security situation, said Sudanese police appeared to have regained control in the capital but the atmosphere remained tense.

"The streets are calmer but still explosive with the lid on the top right now," said the diplomat. "There was so much damage and so many killings and looting and it is possible there will be reactions against that."

Garang, from southern Sudan, became the country's first vice president last month as part of the U.S.-backed peace deal that ended a two-decade-long civil war between his rebel force and the army of Sudan's Islamic-oriented government based in Khartoum.

The charismatic Garang was hailed for helping seal the peace deal, particularly across southern Sudan and among the several million southern refugees living in Khartoum, many of whom took part in Monday's violence.

Three days of national mourning were declared following Garang's death and SPLM spokesman Yasir Arman said in neighboring Kenya's capital, Nairobi, that he will be buried in Juba, the planned capital of the future autonomous government of southern Sudan.

Garang's body is lying at New Site, one of his former bases in southern Sudan, and it was unclear when his funeral will be held.

Monday's riots killed 36 people and wounded approximately 300 more, said the government. No information was available on how many of those killed were security forces and protesters.

An overnight curfew was lifted at 6 a.m. Tuesday, with wary residents stepping outside onto streets where the day before rioters smashed shops and cars, set other vehicles alight and chased pedestrians with stones.

The skeletons of burned cars had been towed away, leaving charred ashes and broken glass scattered over streets. Drivers who come to hotels to pick up foreigners working in Khartoum assured their clients that the city was safe.

But some Khartoum residents were still cautious and a number of downtown business remained shuttered and traffic was lighter than normal.

The SPLM has named Garang's longtime deputy, Salva Kiir Mayardit, to succeed him as head of the movement and president of south Sudan.

Kiir will also likely be Sudan's first vice president, according to the January peace agreement that says the SPLM leader will hold that position, said Kenyan Gen. Lazaro Sumbeiywo, a mediator in the peace talks.

One of Kiir's immediate tasks will be to continue working with el-Bashir and Sudan's second vice president to form a Cabinet by Aug. 9.

Two senior State Department officials are expected to arrive in neighboring Kenya soon before arranging to travel to Sudan to tell leaders in Khartoum and southern Sudan that Garang's death should not slow the momentum toward a comprehensive peace.

Garang was the dominant voice of the south since 1983. A colonel in Sudan's army, he was sent south to quell a rebellion but deserted to form a rebel movement that fought the Muslim government in Khartoum for a share of wealth and political power for the mostly Christian and animist south. More than 2 million people died in the conflict.

The deal and Garang's ascension to the national unity government were signs of hope for others who feel marginalized in Sudan. Many in the east and west, fighting their own battles with Khartoum, considered Garang an advocate.

Sudanese Clash In The Outskirts Of Khartoum For The Second Day

REUTERS

August 2, 2005

KHARTOUM, Aug 2 (Reuters) - Northern and southern Sudanese clashed in the outskirts of Khartoum on Tuesday, the second day of violence after the death of southern leader John Garang, residents said.

"There are clashes in the streets ... between the northerners living in the area and the southerners who attacked," a resident in Kalafila, a shantytown 10 km (6 miles) south of central Khartoum, told Reuters by telephone.

Sudanese journalists in the area also reported the clashes, although central Khartoum was quiet. Witnesses said police had entered the area and a number of helicopters could be seen flying above the shantytown.

Sudan Seeks Peace Post-Garang, Riots Kill 36

REUTERS

By Katie Nguyen

August 2, 2005

NEW SITE, Sudan, Aug 2 (Reuters) - Grieving southern Sudanese paid respects to ex-rebel boss John Garang on Tuesday as diplomatic moves began to ensure the peace deal he struck would hold despite riots over his death that killed 36 people.

Two senior U.S. envoys were on their way to Sudan to encourage a smooth transition in Garang's former rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) to new leader Salva Kiir. A delegation from Khartoum also went south to pay respects.

Garang -- who just three weeks ago became Sudan's vice-president as part of a January peace accord hailed as a rare success for the continent -- died when a Ugandan helicopter he was travelling in went down in bad weather at the weekend.

There has been no suggestion of foul play.

Fellow ex-fighters, supporters and relatives gathered in New Site, a small settlement in the remote bush of southern Sudan, where Garang's body was laid in a wooden casket with a flag.

Scented charcoal burned in the modest room where the casket rested. Outside, men in green combat fatigues sat under thorn trees, some holding rifles.

The SPLM announced five days of mourning starting on Tuesday and said they would transport the corpse to Juba, also in the south, for a funeral. The body would not go to Khartoum for viewing because of the riots, the SPLM said.

Seeking to confound predictions from some of a messy succession fight, the SPLM moved swiftly on Monday evening to choose a senior Garang ally, Kiir, to succeed him.

The SPLM expects Kiir to take Garang's post as first vice president in the new power-sharing government set up in the January accord that ended two decades of north-south conflict, Africa's longest-running civil war.

Some southerners, who have long complained of discrimination by the Islamic authorities based in the north, fear their position may be weakened without Garang.

His death prompted some of them to rampage through the streets of Khartoum on Monday in some of the worst riots in the capital in years. Police said at least 36 people were killed.

After a 6 p.m.-6 a.m. curfew overnight, Sudanese armoured vehicles deployed at strategic points around the capital, which was dotted with burnt-out shops and smashed vehicles.

"GARANG'S VISION STILL ALIVE"

The United Nations, the United States and a host of other international figures and bodies called Garang's death a great loss and urged respect for the peace process he began.

The United States dispatched two top diplomats -- Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Connie Newman and the U.S. special envoy to Sudan Roger Winter -- to the country.

"The United States is determined to maintain our commitment to the peace process in Sudan," President George W. Bush said.

Analysts say Kiir may bring a more collegial style to southern politics which Garang had long dominated.

"John Garang was a special person, very charismatic and visionary. He was different from Salva Kiir who is calm, composed and calculative, so each one has his own traits," said Kenya's Lieutenant-General Lazarus Sumbeiywo Kenyan, who was the chief mediator in the Sudan peace talks.

"We hope he will be able to fit into the shoes of Dr John Garang, certainly he is a leader in his own right. He is more of a politician than a soldier."

Members of the SPLM and the government in Khartoum -- bitter enemies during the conflict -- promised to maintain the peace agreement Garang helped bring about.

Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir sent a delegation from Khartoum, led by Federal Affairs Minister Nafie Ali Nafie, to New Site on Tuesday morning.

"We want to affirm here that we will work together with the leadership of the SPLM so that we can implement all the steps," Nafie said, standing next to Kiir.

Some southerners, however, fear Garang's absence could weaken their hand in governing Africa's largest country, divided between an Arabised Muslim north and the south, which is a mix of African ethnicities with Christians, animists and Muslims.

The peace deal included giving southerners the right to vote on secession after a six-year interim period and also shared out Sudan's oil wealth between north and south roughly equally.

Garang's death stunned the region, where Sudan's neighbours helped negotiate an end to the civil war. Neighbours Kenya and Uganda declared three days of mourning.

The conflict in south Sudan began in 1983 when the Islamist Khartoum government tried to impose sharia Islamic law. Two million people were killed, mainly by hunger and disease.

Garang's wife Rebecca added her voice to the pleas for calm.

"This was his day and I accept that God has come to collect him," she told Reuters in New Site. "It is just my husband who has died. His vision is still alive."

Fresh Clashes In Sudan Capital After Garang Death

REUTERS

By Khaled Abdel-Aziz

August 2, 2005

KHARTOUM, Aug 2 (Reuters) - Northern and southern Sudanese clashed in Khartoum's outskirts on Tuesday, residents said, in the second day of violence after the death of southern leader John Garang, a former rebel who forged peace with the north.

Monday's violence, in which shops were looted and cars torched and smashed, claimed at least 36 lives, a security official said earlier. He said more than 100 people were in hospital with injuries from Monday's riots.

Central Khartoum was quiet on Tuesday, but residents and Sudanese journalists in a shantytown 10 km (6 miles) south of the city centre reported fresh clashes.

"There are clashes in the streets ... between the northerners living in the area and the southerners who attacked," one resident told Reuters by telephone.

Witnesses said police entered the area and a number of helicopters could be seen flying above the shantytown.

Garang, a key figure in a January peace deal and leader of southern Sudan's rebel movement during its two decades of war with the government in Khartoum, died when the helicopter he was travelling in went down in bad weather at the weekend.

The death of Garang, who was sworn in as Sudan's first vice-president on July 9, was announced on Monday.

There has been no suggestion of foul play.

ARMOURED VEHICLES DEPLOYED

But some southerners fear his absence could weaken their hand in governing Africa's largest country, divided between an Arabised Muslim north and the south, which is a mix of African ethnicities with Christians, animists and Muslims.

Armoured vehicles deployed at strategic points of the capital, such as bridges and in areas where rioters had rampaged. Residents said traffic was quieter than normal in central Khartoum but that sirens wailed from emergency vehicles.

The streets had emptied during a curfew imposed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (1500-0300 GMT).

A Western diplomat cited reports of a death toll of 42 from Monday's violence, which could not be immediately confirmed.

Vigilante groups made up of 10 to 15 people with sticks gathered in some locations of central Khartoum overnight to protect their areas from further violence, witnesses said.

Witnesses said southerners, who have long claimed that the northern government discriminated against them, attacked northern Arabs when they took to the streets on Monday.

"They (rioters) burnt all the shops in this area. We have lost too many goods. Today the streets are safe," said Mohamed Hassan, owner of a mobile phone shop looted in central Khartoum.

Many shops were burnt out in downtown Khartoum. Two car hire firms said several of their vehicles were smashed up.

"There are shards of glass lying on the streets," said taxi driver Seif el-Din.

Sudan Steps Up Security In Capital After Violence

REUTERS

By Khaled Abdel-Aziz

August 2, 2005

KHARTOUM, Aug 2 (Reuters) - Sudanese armoured vehicles deployed at strategic points of the capital on Tuesday after a day of violence sparked by the death of southern leader John Garang claimed at least 36 lives.

The streets had emptied during a curfew imposed between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. (1500-0300 GMT) after southerners on Monday rampaged through Khartoum angered by the death of Garang who led them to a peace deal after two decades of war with the north.

A security official, who declined to be named, said the death toll from Monday's rioting had reached 36. He said more than 100 people were in hospital with injuries from the riots that were some of the worst in the capital in recent years.

Cars returned to the streets on Tuesday but the city remained relatively calm amid a heavy security presence. Residents said some emergency vehicle sirens sounded, but it was not immediately clear where the vehicles were headed.

Garang, a key figure in a January peace deal and leader of southern Sudan's rebel movement during its two decades of war with the government in Khartoum, died when the helicopter he was traveling in went down in bad weather at the weekend.

The death of Garang, who was sworn in as Sudan's first vice-president on July 9, was announced on Monday.

Some southerners fear his absence could weaken their hand in governing Africa's largest country, divided between an Arabised Muslim north and the south, which is a mix of African ethnicities with Christians, animists and Muslims.

Witnesses said southerners, who have long claimed that the northern government discriminated against them, attacked northern Arabs when they took to the streets.

Armoured vehicles deployed to areas that were hit by the violence and to bridges in the capital area, which straddles the confluence of the Blue and White Nile rivers, witnesses said.

Police and army patrolled the abandoned streets at night and were still present in numbers in the morning. Witnesses said some vigilante groups made up of 10 to 15 people with sticks had gathered in some locations hit by violence overnight.

"They (rioters) burnt all the shops in this area. We have lost too many goods. Today the streets are safe. There is security everywhere. I don't feel afraid," said Mohamed Hassan, owner of a mobile phone shop that was looted in the violence.

Many shops were burnt out in downtown Khartoum. Two car hire firms said several of their vehicles were smashed up.

"There are shards of glass lying on the streets. Many cars have been smashed and many shops have been burnt out," said taxi driver Seif el-Din.

Death Toll From Khartoum Riots Rises To 36-Source

REUTERS

August 2, 2005

KHARTOUM, Aug 2 (Reuters) - The number of people killed during Monday's riots in Khartoum after the death of former southern rebel leader and First Vice-President John Garang has risen to 36, a security official said on Tuesday.

The official, who declined to be named, said more than 100 people were still in hospital with injuries from the rioting.

Cars returned to the streets on Tuesday but the city remained relatively calm amid a heavy security presence. Residents said some emergency vehicle sirens sounded, but it was not immediately clear where the vehicles were headed.

Armoured vehicles had deployed to areas that had been hit by the violence and to bridges in the capital area, which straddles the confluence of the Blue and White Nile rivers.

Garang, a key figure in a January peace deal and leader of southern Sudan's rebel movement during its two decades of war with the government in Khartoum, died when the helicopter he was traveling went down in bad weather over the weekend.

His death was announced early on Monday.

East Africa Mourns Garang, Fears Unraveling Peace

REUTERS

By C. Bryson Hull

August 2, 2005

NAIROBI, Aug 2 (Reuters) - East Africa mourned the death of Sudan's vice president, former rebel leader John Garang, which many fear may jeopardise years of work to build peace and undermine an African-built success in southern Sudan.

Garang's weekend helicopter crash shortly before reaching his destination in south Sudan — called New Site — caused despair not only among Sudanese, but among east Africans who worked hard to solve the 21-year-old civil war there.

Garang led the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in a war against the Muslim Khartoum government, pushing for equal treatment for people in the south of Africa's largest country.

Southern Sudan's peace agreement, signed in January, was seen as not just a victory for Sudan, but proof Africa could solve its own troubles — a mantra on a continent where many feel outside influences have created more problems than solutions.

In Kenya, which hosted the peace talks and was where the peace agreement was signed to joyous celebration, the sadness was acute.

"As a black sister, as a Kenyan and as a peace advocate, I'm terribly wounded, and particularly so because my people have lost yet another chance to be free," said one former Kenyan official who worked on the peace agreement.

Along with Sudan, Kenya and Uganda both declared a three-day mourning period and ordered flags flown at half-mast.

Garang's struggle and eventual victory in securing peace earned him many accolades around the world, but Africans were among his most fervent admirers.

Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in a statement called Garang "one of the most visionary and incisive revolutionary thinkers and nationalists Africa has ever produced".

DEVASTATING EFFECT

Hopes in the region rose when more than a million Sudanese on July 9 thronged the streets of Khartoum when he was sworn in as first vice president of the government he fought since 1983.

"This is a devastating effect on the peace process. Our morale is low and it came at the wrong time," said a Kenyan envoy involved in regional peace efforts.

"I hope the people of southern Sudan and the Sudan government will not lose the momentum," the envoy said. "I'm sure Dr. Garang wanted this peace pact to outlast his life. This agreement was made for posterity and generations to come."

Concern of a backslide in south Sudan was evident in an eloquent line from Kenyan President Mwai Kibaki's condolence message, where he expressed hope that Garang's absence would not jeopardize the peace achieved so far.

"Indeed, the consolidation of the peace is the greatest honour the people of Sudan can bestow on the departed soul," Kibaki wrote.

Ethiopia's government called Garang's death "a devastating blow" to all peoples in Sudan and the region.

"This is also a tragic loss for Africa as a whole," the Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement.

Uganda's LRA Rebels Seen Rejoicing At Garang Death

REUTERS

By Daniel Wallis

August 2, 2005

KAMPALA, Aug 2 (Reuters) - Ugandan rebels are delighted by the death of their long-time adversary John Garang and hope it will prolong their brutal 19-year-old insurgency, a special adviser to an influential think-tank said on Tuesday.

The southern Sudanese leader had been planning to lead joint Sudanese and Ugandan military raids to flush the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) from their mountain hideouts in Sudan.

Garang had become Sudan's vice-president just three weeks ago as part of a peace accord between his rebels and Khartoum.

Word of his helicopter crash at the weekend spread quickly through LRA ranks and was greeted with jubilation, according to radio intercepts by military intelligence, the adviser said.

"We have got reports of the LRA being very, very happy about the news of Garang's death," said John Prendergast of the International Crisis Group, a mediator in the southern Sudan peace deal who knew Garang for 20 years.

"These guys are going crazy."

For at least eight years up to 2002, Sudan supplied the cult-like militia to fight against Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army, but now, with a peace deal signed with the SPLA, says it has cut all ties.

The LRA is notorious for targeting civilians, uprooting 1.6 million people with raids into northern Uganda and triggering one of the world's worst humanitarian disasters.

Prendergast said outsiders had accepted at face value Khartoum's statements that it had ended all association with the LRA, and diplomats must now ensure it did not begin resupplying the rebels.

Khartoum's support for the LRA was widely seen as retaliation for extensive Ugandan backing for Garang and his SPLA fighters.

"The diplomatic community is going to have to step up, because this will be one of the immediate repercussions of Garang's death. We will see, I am sure, additional assistance from the government of Sudan to the LRA," Prendergast said.

"There really is a cause for concern. Where there is smoke there is fire, every time with Khartoum." "There are already indications (before Garang's death) that the government of Sudan was reducing its cooperation with the government of Uganda. I have talked to government of Sudan officials who have said there is still assistance going in."

The LRA, which has refilled its ranks by kidnapping more than 20,000 children, also terrorizes villagers inside Sudan, forcing thousands to flee into Uganda this year alone.

Following his peace deal with the north, Garang had said one of his top priorities was combining his forces with north Sudanese and Ugandan troops to finish the LRA once and for all.

He had been planning the assault on rebel leader Joseph Kony with Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni before boarding the flight back to southern Sudan that ended in his death, Ugandan military sources said.

"Garang always had his eye on the LRA ball," Prendergast said. "He knew the LRA could be one of the potential spoilers of a peace deal, because Khartoum viewed these guys as one of their most reliable allies in undermining southern unity."

Sudanese Mourn Garang, World Urges Calm

REUTERS

By Katie Nguyen

August 2, 2005

NEW SITE, Sudan (Reuters) - Southern Sudanese grieved for John Garang around a simple bed on Tuesday and world leaders hoped a peace deal would stick after rioting over the ex-rebel leader's death killed 24 people.

Garang -- who just three weeks ago became Sudan's vice-president as part of a January peace accord hailed as a rare success for the continent -- died when a Ugandan helicopter he was traveling in went down in bad weather at the weekend.

Fellow former fighters, supporters and relatives gathered in New Site, a small settlement in the remote bush of southern Sudan, where Garang's body was laid out in a wooden casket with a flag draped over it on a bed in a modest room.

Scented charcoal burned under the bed. Outside, men in green combat fatigues sat under thorn trees, some holding rifles.

Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Movement announced five days of mourning starting on Tuesday.

Seeking to confound predictions from some of a messy succession fight, the SPLM also moved swiftly to choose a close Garang ally -- his deputy Salva Kiir -- to succeed him.

The SPLM expects Kiir to take Garang's post as first vice president in the new power-sharing government set up in the January accord that ended two decades of north-south conflict, Africa's longest-running civil war.

"We wanted no vacuum," senior SPLM official Pagan Amun told Reuters in their southern administrative base New Site.

Garang, a skilful battlefield commander and politician, was sworn in as Sudan's first vice president on July 9.

Some southerners, who have long complained of discrimination by the Islamic authorities based in the north, fear their position may be weakened without him.

His death prompted some southerners to rampage through the streets of Khartoum on Monday, setting fire to vehicles and looting shops in some of the worst riots in the capital in years. Police said at least 24 people were killed.

A Reuters witness said Khartoum's streets were quiet and empty overnight, patrolled by police and the army during a curfew that ran from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. (1500-0300 GMT).

``GARANG'S VISION STILL ALIVE"

The United Nations, the United States and a host of other international figures and bodies called Garang's death a great loss and urged respect for the peace process he began.

The United States dispatched two top diplomats to encourage a smooth transition in the southern leadership.

``The United States is determined to maintain our commitment to the peace process in Sudan," President Bush said, hailing Garang as a ``visionary leader and peacemaker."

Political analysts say Kiir may bring a more collegial style to southern politics, whereas Garang was more able to use his local and international stature to impose his will.

Members of the SPLM and the government in Khartoum -- bitter enemies during the conflict -- promised to maintain the power-sharing peace agreement Garang helped bring about.

``The SPLM appeals to all the Sudanese people to remain calm under the difficult and trying moment so that the enemies of peace do not exploit the situation," the SPLM said.

Sudanese President Omar Hassan al-Bashir said he was ``confident" the peace accord would hold.

However, some southerners fear Garang's absence could weaken their hand in governing Africa's largest country, divided between an Arabised Muslim north and the south, which is a mix of African ethnicities with Christians, animists and Muslims.

``What a lot of southerners will be worried about is that the old (northern) government will not adhere to the principles of the (peace) agreement," said Sudan writer Douglas Johnson.

The peace deal included giving southerners the right to vote on secession after a six-year interim period and also shared out Sudan's oil wealth between north and south roughly equally.

Garang's death stunned the region, where Sudan's neighbors helped negotiate an end to the continent's longest civil war. Neighbors Kenya and Uganda declared three days of mourning.

The civil war in south Sudan began in 1983 when the Islamist Khartoum government tried to impose sharia Islamic law. Two million people were killed, mainly by hunger and disease.

Church leaders across Africa were praying for peace.

``He (Garang) fought a good fight for the liberation of south Sudan but death has stopped him from witnessing the full implementation of his desire for a liberated southern Sudan," the Nairobi-based All Africa Conference of Churches said.

``May God grant the people of Sudan endurance and comforts in this time of grief."

Garang's wife Rebecca added her voice to the pleas for calm.

``This was his day and I accept that God has come to collect him," she told Reuters in New Site.

“It is just my husband who has died. His vision is still alive.”

Garang To Be Buried In Southern Sudanese Capital Of Juba

AFP

August 2, 2005

NEW SITE, Sudan, Aug 2 (AFP) — Sudanese ex-rebel leader John Garang is to be buried in Juba, the town he chose to be the capital of an autonomous southern Sudan, his Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) said Tuesday.

"The leadership has decided to move the body to Juba," SPLM/A spokesman Pagan Amum told reporters in New Site, where Garang's body was brought immediately after it was recovered following a weekend helicopter crash.

"The funeral will be done in Juba," he said, adding that no precise date had been set for the ceremony but that it was expected soon.

Death Of Charismatic Leader Sparks Rioting

The Boston Globe

By Raymond Thibodeaux, Globe Correspondent

August 2, 2005

NAIROBI -- Widespread riots erupted in Sudan's capital and several other cities yesterday following news of a helicopter crash that killed John Garang, the charismatic leader who survived 21 bloody years of Africa's longest-running civil war but died just three weeks after being sworn in as the country's first vice president. The government said 36 people died and about 300 were wounded in the violence.

The rioting underscored the fragility of Sudan's landmark north-south peace deal that Garang had so laboriously negotiated, and raised fears among his supporters that they now had no forceful voice on their side.

Garang, a towering 60-year-old from the Dinka tribe who some believed possessed the fortitude and vision to become Sudan's Nelson Mandela, was flying from northern Uganda to southern Sudan in a Ugandan Mi-72 presidential helicopter in inclement weather Saturday. His aircraft could not land at a southern Sudan site because of the bad weather, said Uganda's president, Yoweri Museveni, with whom Garang had been meeting.

The wreckage was found yesterday near the border of Kenya and Sudan, along with Garang's body and the bodies of six of his aides and seven Ugandan crew members. The government called for three days of national mourning.

There was that, and there was violence. In Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, gangs of youths, suspecting foul play in Garang's death, burned cars, smashed store windows, and fired guns as police erected roadblocks throughout the city. In the southern city of Juba, soldiers loyal to Garang ransacked Arab-owned businesses, according to Kenya's Nation TV. And in the

southeastern community of Malakal, at least one person was killed in the riots, according to an aid worker who was evacuated from the area.

A spokesman for the longtime rebel group, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, appealed for calm and characterized the crash as a tragic accident due to bad weather.

Garang's longtime deputy, Salva Kiir Mayardit, was quickly named by the group to succeed Garang as head of the movement and as president of south Sudan, a spokesman said.

"We in the SPLM/A leadership will continue the vision and the objectives of the movement that [Garang] articulated and hoped to implement," Kiir said from Garang's base, known as New Site.

Several analysts said last night that they expect the peace process between the mostly Arab north and the Christian and animist south to remain intact, if only because no viable options exist. More than 2 million people were killed in the civil war, which was separate from the more recent conflict in the western region of Darfur.

But less certain was the pace of the north-south peace process, as well as whether other regional peace initiatives would now founder without Garang's influence.

"Everyone is going to look to take advantage of his death," John Prendergast, special adviser to the president of the International Crisis Group, a nongovernmental organization, said in a telephone interview from Uganda. "This guy was the glue for things not coming apart. His absence will reopen opportunity for spoilers that didn't exist before."

Prendergast and other analysts said the ripple effects of his death will be felt not just in the formation of a collaborative government in Sudan's north and south, as called for under the peace process, but also in Darfur and northern Uganda. In his final day, Garang had huddled with his friend Museveni to discuss ways of reining in leaders of the Lord's Resistance Army, a rebel group that operated out of southern Sudan and northern Uganda.

Garang, like many African leaders, held nearly absolute power in his organization. It was he who wrote much of the landmark peace deal. He also had the ability to reach out to groups that spanned ideological beliefs, becoming the darling of America's conservative Christian movement in their battle at ending the selling of slaves, while at the same time forming a close relationship with Cuba's Fidel Castro, who agreed to train some of Garang's troops.

And in recent months, say associates, Garang showed signs of softening, of becoming more of a statesman. At his inauguration, he clasped hands with his longtime enemy, President Omar al-Bashir, and said, "It's not my peace or the peace of Omar al-Bashir, but it is a peace for all Sudanese people."

But suddenly, the guarded optimism felt just weeks ago was gone.

Peter Adwok, a former SPLM commissioner, said the situation might be unstable in the coming days.

"The death of Garang comes at a very critical time really in the whole of the peace process, and there is already a problem in that people might misread or read some foul play into this death," he said.

In Pretoria, Abdalla Hamdok, regional director for Africa at the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, called Garang "irreplaceable."

"He was a Mandela-type for southern Sudan. He was a solid rock in dealing with the government in Khartoum," said Hamdok, who fled Sudan in 1987 because of political persecution. "He was someone who would not sell out. So he is a huge loss. It will take a while for the SPLM to readjust and move ahead."

Still, if the SPLM leadership continues to appeal for calm, he said, the peace process will not fall apart. "I don't see any other choice," Hamdok said. "Going back to war is not an option."

Garang's Death Seen as Setback to Sudan Peace

Voice of America

By Raymond Thibodeaux

August 2, 2005

Calm appears to have returned to the streets of Sudan's capital, following rioting and looting that erupted at the news that one-time rebel leader, and new Sudanese vice president, John Garang died in a helicopter crash.

Sudanese authorities in Khartoum, Sudan's capital, are imposing a curfew from six in the evening to six in the morning. Earlier in the day, thousands of mostly southern Sudanese youth flooded the streets of Khartoum and started burning cars and looting shops.

Violence reportedly spread to other areas of the country. In Juba, one of southern Sudan's largest towns, Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army soldiers started ransacking Arab-owned houses and businesses, Kenya's Nation TV reported.

Vice President Garang's death and its violent aftermath are sending shockwaves through this region of Africa, dimming hopes for peace in a country that appeared to be emerging from more than two decades of civil war.

Salva Kiir Mayardit - deputy SPLA chairman and Mr. Garang's most likely successor - was quick to try to reassure those in Khartoum that Mr. Garang's death would not derail the peace deal reached between him and Sudanese President Omar el-Bashir.

"Southern Sudan and, indeed, the whole Sudan has lost its beloved son, Dr. John Garang de Mabior. The first vice president of the Republic of Sudan and the president of South Sudan was on an official visit to Uganda during the period of 29 - 30 July, 2005, when the helicopter he was traveling in crashed near South of New Kush on his return last Saturday," Mr. Kiir says. "I take this opportunity to assure the southern Sudanese, in particular, the Sudanese people, in general,

that we in the SPLA leadership will continue the vision and the objectives of the Movement that Dr. John Garang de Mabior has articulated and hoped to implement."

The 60-year-old Mr. Garang was a towering figure in the SPLA rebel group. His ability to unify southern Sudan made him an essential figure in the peace process.

Under the peace deal he helped negotiate with Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, people in southern Sudan are scheduled to vote on a referendum on whether to break away from northern Sudan after a six-year interim period.

Rumors of Mr. Garang's death began circulating late Saturday. He had not been heard from since he left a Ugandan airport in a helicopter earlier in the day. Ugandan officials confirmed Sunday the helicopter was missing, and on Monday U.N. officials confirmed that Mr. Garang, who was 60, died in the helicopter crash.

Ugandan and Sudanese authorities say Mr. Garang's helicopter tried to land in bad weather before the crash.

Mr. Garang received military training at the U.S. army base at Fort Benning, Ga, before earning a doctorate degree in agricultural economics at Iowa State University.